

✓ Kinetics of the photolysis of $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Shuter

12

124

VELIKOVICH, L., kand. istoricheskikh nauk

Religion and war. Komm. Vooruzh. Sil 4, no.15:15-20 Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

VNLIKOVICH, L.I.

A book on the Vatican ("Vatican; religion, finance and politics" by
I. Lavretskii. Reviewed by L.I. Velikovich). Nauka i zhizn' 25 no.1:
52 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:3)

(Catholic church)
(Lavretskii, I.)

VELIKOVSKAYA, E.M.

Structural-facies Silurian zones in the northwestern slope of
the Chingiztau. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 4: Geol. 20 no.3:32-36
My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra istoricheskoy i regional'noy geologii Moskovskogo
universiteta.

VELIKOVSKAYA, E.M.; VEYMAN, A.B.; VERGUNOV, G.P.; APRODOV, V.A.; LYUSTIKH,
Ye.N.; LIPOVETSKIY, I.A.; ROMASHOV, A.N.; FEL'DMAN, V.I.; SAVOCHKINA,
Ye.N.; GEND'ER, V.Ye.; ROBINSON, B.M.; DOBICHKOVA, Ye.S.;
LYUBIMOVA, L.V.; KHMARA, A.Ya.; VESELOVSKAYA, M.M.; KUDRIN, L.N.;
CHERNIKOV, O.A.; SOROKIN, V.S.; IL'IN, A.N.; FLOROVSKAYA, V.N.;
ZEZIN, R.B.; TEPLITSKAYA, T.A.; BRUSILOVSKIY, S.A.; KISSIN, I.G.;
CHIZHOVA, N.I.; PAVLOVA, O.P.; SHUTOV, Yu.I.

Supplements. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 39 no.4:155 J1-Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

30(12)

SOV/25-59-4-20/44

AUTHOR: Velikovich, L.N., Candidate of Historical Sciences

TITLE: Advocates of Atomic Armament (Propovedniki atomnogo vooruzheniya)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1959, Nr 4, pp 45-49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is an anti-religious article criticizing the favorable attitude of the Church in capitalist countries towards atomic armament. There are 5 drawings.

Card 1/1

VELIKOVSKAYA, M.M.; BAN'KOVSKIY, A.I.

Method for a quantitative determination of nicotinic acid in
"KN" tablets. Trudy VILAR no. 11:288-295 '59. (MIRA 14:2)
(NICOTINIC ACID)

VELIKOVSKAYA, N.A.

TSFTLIN, B.L.; GAVRILOV, V.I.; VELIKOVSKAYA, N.A.; KOCHKIN, V.V.

Device for studying thermomechanical characteristics of polymers.
Zav.lab. 22 no.3:352-355 '56. (MIRA 10:5)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Polymers)

BIRYUKOVA, Zinaida Ivanovna; VELIKOVSKAYA, P.A., red.; MANINA, M.P., tekhn.
red.

[Higher nervous activity in athletes; study of the typological
characteristics of the nervous system] Vysshaya nervnaya deiatel'-
nost' sportsmenov; issledovanie tipologicheskikh osobennostei
nervnoi sistemy. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Fizkul'tura i sport," 1961.
290 p. (MIRA 14:10)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM)

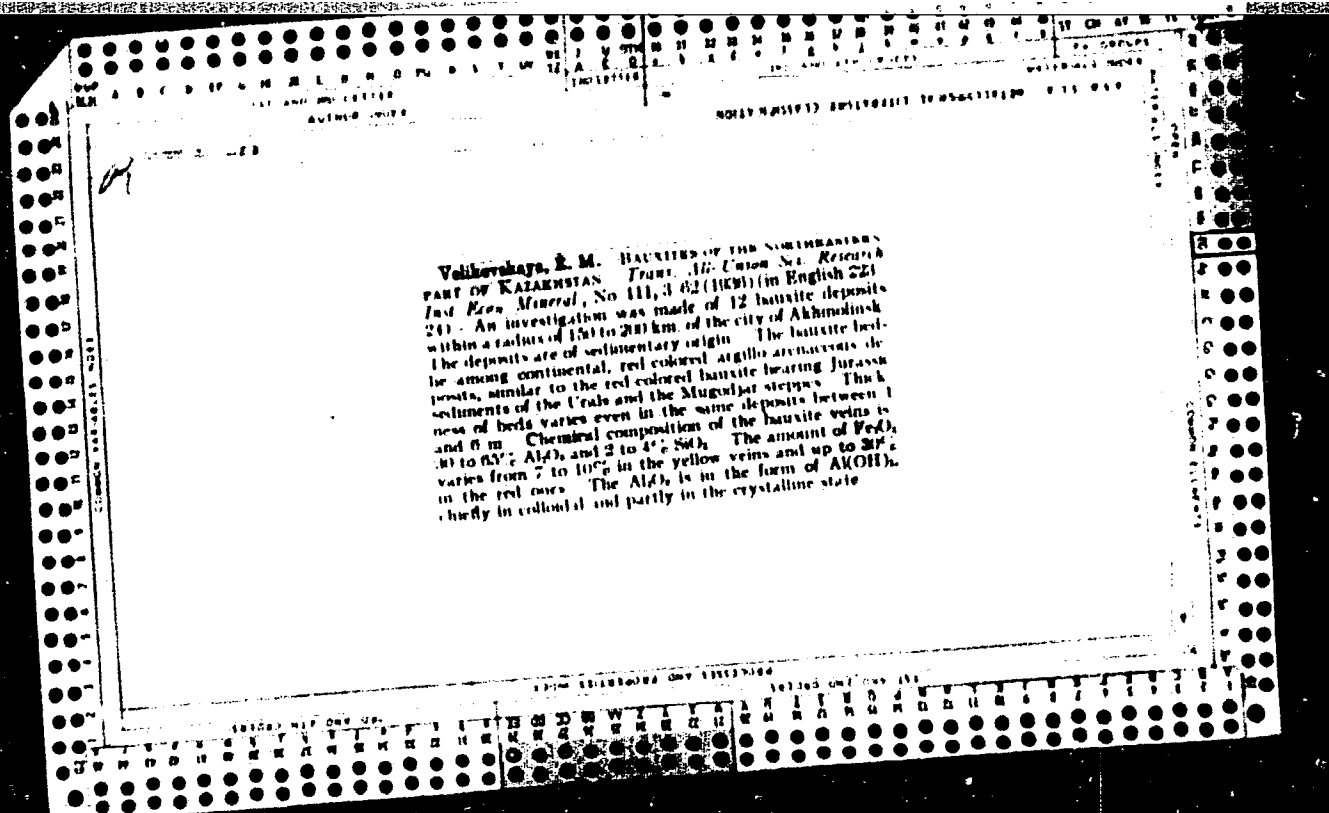
(ATHLETES)

LETUNOV, Serafim Petrovich, prof.; MOTYLYANSKAYA, Rakhil' Yefimovna;
GRAYEVSKAYA, Nina Danilovna; VELIKOVSKAYA, P.A., red.;
SHEKTOROVA, Ye.I., tekhn.red.

[Methods for the observation of athletes in connection with
the training of doctors; a textbook for doctors] Metodika
vrachebno-pedagogicheskikh nabliudeni i za sportsmenami;
posobie dlia vrachei. Pod obshchei red. S.P.Letunova. Moskva,
Izd-vo "Fizkul'tura i sport," 1962. 399 p.

(MIRA 15:5)

(SPORTS MEDICINE)



1ST AND 2ND LETTER		3RD AND 4TH LETTER		5TH AND 6TH LETTER		7TH AND 8TH LETTER	
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z		A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z		A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z		A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z	

Author's name: **Volobokaya, K. M.**

DEPOSITS IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE TURGAI DEPRESSION (KAZAKHSTAN). *Trans. All-Union Sci. Research Inst. Econ. Mineral. (USSR)*, No. 131, 3-42 (1939) (in English 42-44).—Numerous bauxite deposits were explored in the basin of the Ashu-Tasty-Turgai River, called Arkalyk ravine, situated in the area of a vast depression stretching in a southern direction. The geological structure of the deposits represents the oldest exposed surface rocks of the Tournaisian stage of the Carboniferous formation, rising within the continuous field of Tertiary deposits of weathered limestones, clays and clay shales. Overlying the Carboniferous deposits are Jurassic strata of multicolored clays enclosing lenses of bauxites, which usually form hillocks. The Turgai bauxites belong to the rock type with a rather distinct pisolitic structure. Several varieties, grading into each other, can be distinguished. The most widely spread are light-colored bauxites of fine pisolitic structure. The pea-shaped corpuscles in this variety consist of red or red-brown incompact material sometimes very friable. Bauxite deposits of dense reddish brown pisolitic ore less frequently occur. A white variety of bauxite was found in 1 deposit. The chief component of the ores is $Al(OH)_3$, present in the colloidal form and partly as the crystalline gibbsite. Ferric oxides are present in the form of limonite and hematite and TiO_2 is in the form of rutile. Silica is present as a mechanical admixture (plastic minerals) or as a colloidal chemical compound with the ore. Many analyses and photomicrographs are given.

VELIKOVSKAYA, Y.E.M.

USER/Geology

Card 1/1 Pub. 12 - 29/11/77

Authors : Volikovsky, N. I.

Title	Description	Page
1	Red color lipstick in tube	13

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 100/6, 1141-1144, Feb 21, 1955

[illegible]

Institution:

Presented by: Academician N. M. Strakhov, November 24, 1954

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 12,
pp 23-24 (USSR) SOV/14-57-12-25518

AUTHOR: Velikovskaya, Ye. M.

TITLE: The Genesis of Some Continental Pliocene and Quaternary Deposits in the Zaysan Depression (O genezise nekotorykh tipov kontinental'nykh pliotsenovykh i chetvertichnykh otlozheniy Zaysanskoy kotloviny)

PERIODICAL: Byul. Komis. po izuch. chetvertichn. perioda, AN SSSR, 1957, Nr 21, pp 47-57

ABSTRACT: The author analyzed material which she had collected in 1945 and in 1953 in the southeastern part of the Zaysan depression. This analysis enabled her to determine more accurately the genesis and stratigraphical position of various Quaternary and Pliocene formations in this region. She also showed that the deposits which V. P. Nekhoroshev assumed to be glacial are

Card 1/2

The Genesis of Some Continental Pliocene (Cont.) ^{SOV/14-57-12-25518}

actually of various origins and ages. The surface rocks resemble glacial formations superficially, but their physical disposition, their stratigraphical position, their interrelationship with other deposits of the Quaternary age, and also the history of formation of the Saur and Saykan Ranges lead the author to believe that these formations are of a "proluvial" flood origin. She does not consider that either the most ancient Quaternary glaciers or the more recent ones descended into the Zaysan depression. No traces of Quaternary deposits are found in the southern part of this region. A bibliography of 12 titles is included.

Card 2/2

T. R.

VELIKOVSKAYA, Ye.M.

Basic characteristics of the structure of the continental Neogene
sediments of the northern foothills in the western part of the
Caucasus. Biul. MDIP. Otd. geol. 39 no.2:52-69 Mr-Ap '64.
(MIRA 19:1)

VELIKOVSKAYA, Yevgeniya Markovna; BOGDANOV, A.A., otv. red.

[Pliocene sediments of the southwestern Altai and the
Zaysan Depression] Pliotsenovyie otlozheniia IUgo-
Zapadnogo Altaia i Zaisanskoi kotloviny. Moskva, Izd-
vo Mosk. univ., 1964. 79 p. (MIRA 18:5)

VELIKOVSKAYA, Ye. M.; NAYDINA, N. N.

Some recent data on continental Upper Pliocene deposits of
the western Kuban trough. Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.4:889-892
D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova.
Predstavleno akademikom Yu. A. Orlovym.

(Kuban Valley—Geology, Stratigraphic)

BROD, I.O., prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; VARSANOV'YEVA, V.A.,
 prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; VELIKOVSKAYA, Ye.M., prof.,
 doktor geol.-miner. nauk; GORDEYEV, D.I., prof., doktor
 geol.-miner. nauk; DOBROV, S.A., doktor geol.-miner. nauk
 [deceased]; KOF, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, [deceased]; KUZ'NICHIEVA,
 Ye.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.; KUZNETSOV, Ye.A., prof., doktor
 geol.-miner. nauk; LEONOV, G.P., prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk;
 MENNER, V.V., dotsent, doktor geol.-miner. nauk; NAZARENKO, I.I.,
 kand. sel'khoz.nauk; POBEDIMSKAYA, Ye.A., assistant; POPOV, S.P.,
 prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; SMIRNOV, V.I.; SMIRNOV, N.N.,
 prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; SMOL'YANINOV, N.A., prof.,
 doktor geol.-miner. nauk [deceased]; FENIKSOVA, V.V., dotsent,
 kand.geol.-miner. nauk; SHAFRANOVSKIY, I.I., prof., doktor geol.-
 miner. nauk; Prinimali uchastiye: BARSANOV, G.P., prof.,
 doktor geol.-miner. nauk; BOKIY, G.B.; CORSHKOV, G.P., prof.,
 doktor geol.-miner. nauk; KUDRYAVTSEV, V.A., prof., doktor
 geogr. nauk; MARKOV, P.N., dotsent, kand.geol.-miner. nauk;
 MOROZOV, S.S., prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; ORLOV, Yu.A.,
 akademik; SERGEYEV, Ye.M., prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk;
 TVALCHRELIDZE, A.A.; GEORGIYEVA, G.I., tekhn. red.

(Continued on next card)

BROD, I.O.— (continued) Card 2.

[History of geology at Moscow University] Istoriia geologicheskikh nauk v Moskovskom universitete. Pod red. D.I. Gordeeva. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1962. 351 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Moscow. Universitet. Geologicheskii fakul'tet. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Smirnov). 3. Chlen-korrespondent Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (for Bokiy). 4. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (for Tvalchrelidze).

(Moscow University) (Geology—Study and teaching)

VELIKOVSKAYA, Ye.M.; IZRAILEV, V.M.

Structure and origin of the North-Jurassic depression between
the valleys of the Kuban-Bolshaya Laba Rivers. Trudy VAGT
no.6:128-139 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Kuban Valley--Geology)

LEONOV, Georgiy Pavlovich; VELIKOVSKAYA, Ye.M., red.

[Basic problems of the regional stratigraphy of Paleogene
sediments in the Russian Platform] Osnovnye voprosy regional'-
noi stratigrafii paleogenovykh otlozhenii Russkoi plity. Mo-
skva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1961. 552 p. diagrams. (MIRA 14:8)
(Russian Platform--Geology, Stratigraphic)

VELIKOVSKAYA, Ye.M.; KOZHEVNIKOV, A.V.; POMIN, V.I.

More about the "moraine" near TSebel'da. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 4:
Geol. 15 no.4:14-20 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Kafedra istoricheskoy geologii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Tsebel'da region--Moraines)

VELIKOVSKAYA, Ye.M.; STIKLOV, A.A.

Age and origin of conglomerates in Bartano Mountain (Northern
Caucasus). Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. i razv. 3
no.7:127-129 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Bartano Mountain--Conglomerate)

VELIKOVSKAYA, Ye.M.

Pliocene glaciation of the Ossetian plain. Izv.vys.ucheb.
sav.; geol. i razv. 2 no.9:45-54 8 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Ossetia—Glacial epoch)

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1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS										3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS									
PROCEDURES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>Utilization of waste products of the petroleum industry. <i>Zh. Vychisl. Nefi</i> 4, No. 10, 14 17(1933).—<i>Asio greases</i>.—According to the method developed by Chemo-ryan, the oil obtained from spindle-oil or machine-oil sludge in the recovery of H₂SO₄ is heated to 300° and oxidized by blowing with air to insolubilization. The product is heated to 170°, dild. with mineral oil to the required viscosity, and then treated with 1% of NaOH of 35° B_e. This grease has an Ubbelohde softening point of 97°. <i>Shoemakers' wax substitute</i> is prepd. from lubricat- ing-oil bottoms stripped of fractions b. below 300° and blown with air till solid. This product is then mixed with 25% of heavy-distillate alkali sludge; or oil sepd. from acid sludge can be used after blowing with air. <i>Binder for briquets</i> can also be prepd. from acid sludge. <i>In- secticidal and fungicidal emulsions</i> can be prepd. from kerosene, heavy kerosene and transformer-oil alkali sludges with the addn. of cream or fuel oil (5%). The base can consist of kerosene, spindle or machine oil (80%). Various formulas are tabulated. The tonicity of these emulsions can be increased by the addn. of aro- matics and unsatd. compds., which, however, should be added in small quantities because of their injurious effect on the foliage of the plant. <i>Drying-oil substitutes</i>.—A good putty was prepd. from 75% machine-oil distillate, 25% polymers and dry ground chalk. Up to 50% of the chalk can be replaced by burned pyrites, while the oil can be replaced by distillates recovered in the prepd. of asphalt. According to the synthesis developed by Irwin- burg (C. A. 27, 4005) an ester having an unsatd. chain (method not given) dries in the same way as linseed oil</p>																			
<p>but forms a skin of a higher adhesion than that of linseed oil. It can be used in paint and is suitable for prepd. linoleum, oil cloth and putties. These esters are prepd. from mineral oils and unsatd. cracked-petroleum products. <i>Wood-tar substitute</i>.—A wood-tar substitute can be prepd. from tar collecting in oil traps (45%), spirit and shal- layer (40%) and black turpentine, and red or wood tar (15%). <i>Paints from burned pyrites</i>.—The burned pyrites is freed from sol. sulfates by washing with hot H₂O, followed by drying and grinding. The product can be used for preparing enamel paint. A. A. Bawlingh</p>																			

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White oils obtained by treatment of the distillates with gaseous sulfur trioxide. — E. M. Vekhovskaya and G. M. Shikbutskaya. *Nefyanoe Khim.* 1933, No. 12, 62-4.

The amount of SO₂ consumed in the treatment is 18-25% (based on oleum), while 40-65% of oleum is needed to produce the same effect of refining. Thus up to 30-40% of acid can be saved by using gaseous SO₂ on the original product, or 60-80% on the finished product. A great saving of time also is effected in the transfer of treated oil, because the acid sludge is completely sol. in cold H₂O. The sulfonic acids are of a high quality and the acid sludge itself may be used in the splitting of fats. The expd. procedure is described. A. A. Bozhilnik

CH

22

Preparation of perfumery oil from Orzney paraffin nitrate.
 Ya. A. Barashkov and K. M. Velikovskaya. *Neftyanoe
 Ahsyalno* 27, No. 2, 74-8(1933).—The stock used in
 the prepn. of perfumery oil had a sp. gr. of 0.8781, *Pa*
 viscosity 1.85, Brecken *Pa* 100°, excise resins 4%, pour
 point + 12° and a paraffin content of 8-10%. This oil
 yielded after distn. 94% of the perfumery oil distillate.
 The latter was treated with 45% of oleum contg. 18-20%
 SO₃, the sludge sepd. and the sulfonic acids were extd.
 from the oil with C₆H₅OH. This method effected 10%
 saving in acid and the finished oil, which complied with
 the specifications, contained 18.6-19.2% paraffin.
 A. A. Borhtlingk

ASH-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

STANDARD NO. 1

STANDARD NO. 2

STANDARD NO. 3

STANDARD NO. 4

STANDARD NO. 5

STANDARD NO. 6

STANDARD NO. 7

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STANDARD NO. 10

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STANDARD NO. 99

STANDARD NO. 100

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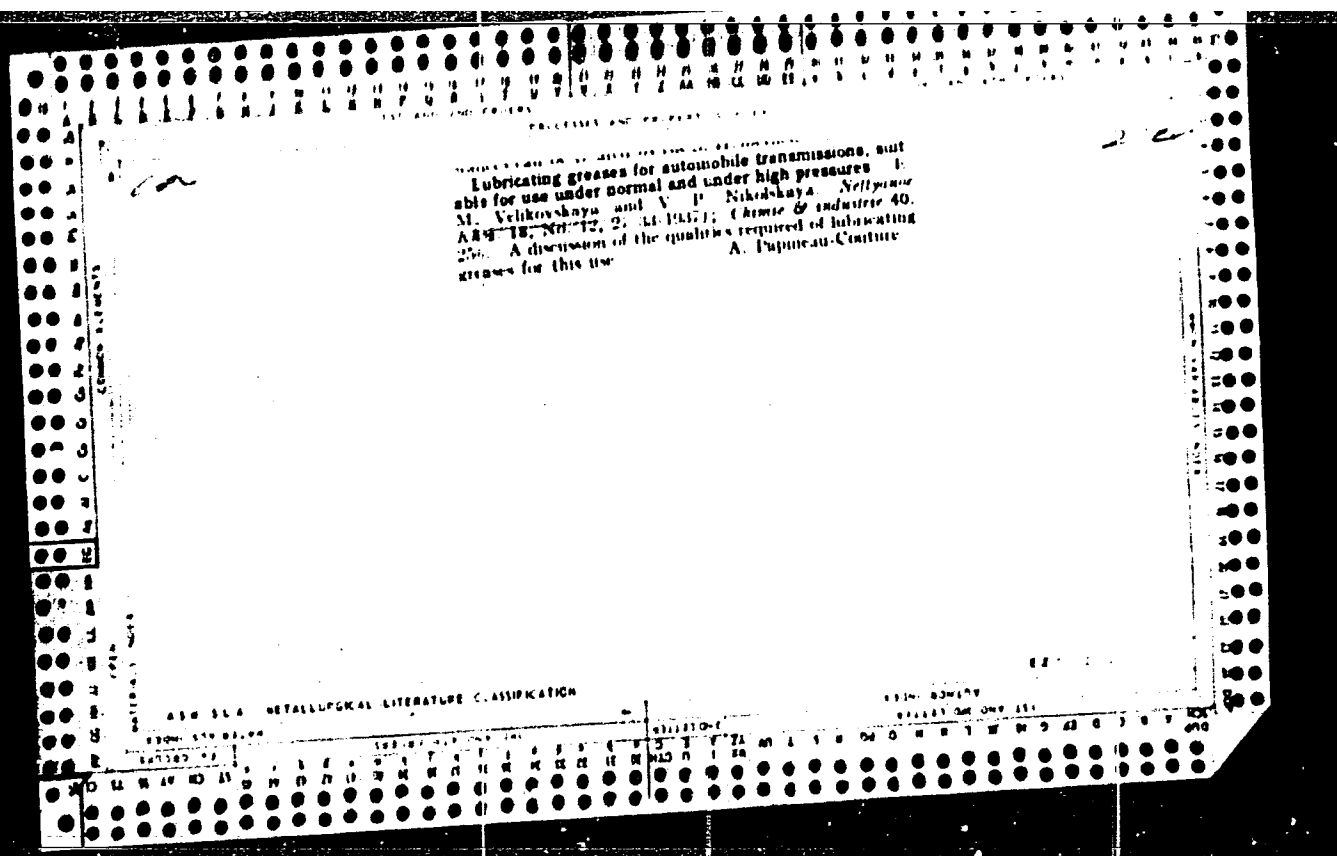
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White oils. E. M. Velikovskaya. *Trudy Peren
Vostoka. Nauch.-Tekh. Konferentsii po Proizvodstvu i
Pochleniyu Smazochnykh Masel 1956*, 101-26; cf. C. A.
31, 2700P. — The production of high-quality oil and trol
-oup is not recommended because of lack of reagents and
time. Oils should be treated with SO_2 gas because this
method is much cheaper and requires less time than treat-
ment with 100% H_2SO_4 . Sulfonic acids should be exid
with SO_2 and then treated with clays in two steps.
Sulfonic acids, produced by the H_2SO_4 treatment, should
be utilized in two ways: for splitting fats and for the second
treatment of oils. A. A. Pulgonov.

AS 50.51.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Rapid determination of sulfur in petroleum products.
E. M. Velikovskaya and I. S. Zehkov. *Neftepromyshlennost*,
18, No. 8, 82-4 (1937); *Chemie & Industrie* 39, 1089.
The method is based on combustion and volumetric
titration of the SO_2 formed. The tube contg. the sample
is heated by 2 elec. furnaces placed side by side; the first
is gradually heated from 200° to 700° to expel the sample
and the second is regulated to a temp. of 1000-1200° from
the start, and the vapors are burned in it. The combustion
gases are passed through a cylinder contg. H_2O and
starch, above which is mounted a buret with 0.02 N I_2 .
The SO_2 absorbed is titrated as combustion is carried on.

650-564 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



1ST AND 2ND CODES										3RD AND 4TH CODES									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>CA</p> <p>New lubricating oils for worm gears. B. M. Velikov, Kaya and R. P. Murzin. <i>Arkhivirov</i> 1978 1980, No. 2-3, 22-4. The oils were prepd. by adding 3-10% Florin (heat-treated castor oil) to the mineral oil (bright stock) and then tested in troley buses during June-August. Owing to the high q and low temp point of the Florin the wear was reduced. B. Z. Kamish</p>																			
<p>AVO-51.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
<p>GROUP 1</p>										<p>GROUP 2</p>									

VELIKOVSKAYA, Ye.M.; VELIKOVSKIY, D.S.; PEGANOV, A.A.; DOBRYAKOVA, L.I.;
KUROCHKINA, Z.V.; LISOVSKIY, I.I.

Synthetic drying oils. Patent U.S.S.R. 77,050, Dec.31, 1949.
(CA 47 no.19:10244 '53)

VELIKOVSKAYA, Ye.M.

Pliocene red beds and their development in the U.S.S.R., China,
and adjacent countries. [Uch.zap.] Mosk.un. no.192:89-112 '61.
(MIRA 15:7)

(Rocks, Sedimentary)

VELIKOVSKAYA, Ye.M.; KOZHEVNIKOV, A.V.

Origin of morainelike beds in valleys of the Terek, Gizel'don,
and Uruk Rivers. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser. biol., pochv., geol., goeg.
14 no.4:125-134 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Kafedra istoricheskoy i regional'noy geologii Moskovskogo
universiteta.
(Terek Valley--Alluvium)

AYZENSHTAYN, P.G.; VELIKOVSKAYA, Ye.M.; GARZANOV, G.Ye.; GRUSHEVENKO, V.I.;
STERKHOVA, L.N.

Angstas'evskaya petroleum of the IV horizon as a stock for producing low-viscosity oils. Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel 5 no.2:1-6
P '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Neftemaslozavody.

(Krasnodar Territory--Petroleum--Analysis)

VELIKOVSKAYA, Ye.M.

Upper Pliocene continental sediments in the Kuban trough. Bul.
MOIP. Otd. geol. 35 no.5:83-96 S-O '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Kuban--Geology, Stratigraphic)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Blood. Formed Elements
of Blood.

T-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 55427.

Author : Velikovskaya, Yu., Myan, I.

Inst : Moscow Academy of Veterinary Sciences.

Title : A Comparison of Results in Erythrocyte Counts Obtained
by Various Methods.

Orig Pub: Sb. nauch. rabot stud. Mosk. vet. akad., 1956,
vyp. 3, 100-104.

Abstract: The erythrocytes of horses, cows, dogs, and rabbits
were counted after they were diluted in a mixer, and
in a test tube according to the method of Nikolayev.
Thus, it was demonstrated that when blood was diluted
in a test tube, the erythrocyte count was not less
accurate than when it was diluted in a mixer. The

Card : 1/2

VESELOVA, T.P., kand. veter. nauk; VELIKOVSKAYA, Yu.A., veterinarnyy vrach;
GORODENKO, I.M., biolog.

Role of histamine in the mechanism of the toxic action of carbon tetrachloride in cattle. Trudy VESIS 10:169-178 '63.

Relation between guanidine and histamine in the toxic process in animals caused by carbon tetrachloride. Ibid.:178-184
(MIRA 17:9)

VESELOVA, T.P., kand. vet. nauk; VEROB'YEV, M.A., mladshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik; DOROSHINA, M.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;
VELIKOVSKAYA, Yu.A., vet. vrach; KOSTENKO, T.F., uchenyy
zootekhnik

Significance of the injection of hexachloroethane in medicinal
form to the cattle with fascioliasis. Trudy VIGIS 11:202-206
'64. (MIRA 18:12)

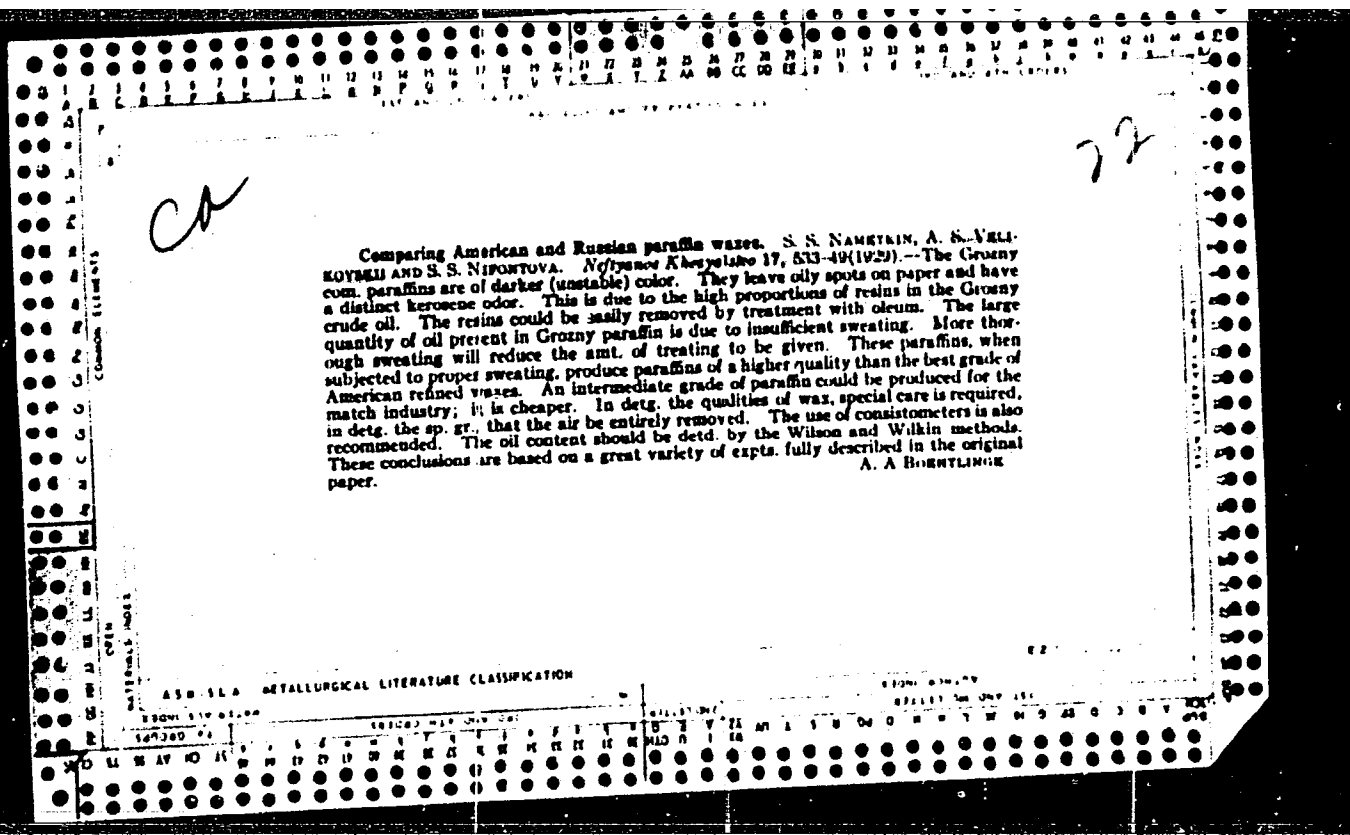
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Petrolatums (from Surakhani crude oil. A. S. VEREDINSKI AND S. S. NIKOLAYEV
Nefteprom Akhmetkhanov 17, 51 8 1920)

	Sp. gr.	Refractive index	Em.	Pyrolytic Martens Each.	Unbleached drop test	Free acids mg KOH	Paraffin, %
S. O. Co. "Snow White"	0.828	181	4.08	215	46.2	0.0100	44.3
Baku White Medi- cinal		221	0.5	4	40.0	0.2010	21.0
Sinclair "Extra Lily Amber"	0.828	3.0	2.72	181	41.4	0.0104	
Aznelt Baku Yel- low		14.0	7.8		30.0	0.1915	20.1
	M. p. of par- affin.	Ash, %		Con- sistency after re- melting	Con- sistency after 3 days		Color of H ₂ SO ₄ after contact with vaniline
S. O. Co. "Snow White"	54.5	0.0004		65	75		dark brown
Baku White Medi- cinal	50.0	0.0030		25	0		slightly brown
Sinclair "Extra Lily Amber"		0.0040		150	155		black
Aznelt Baku Yel- low	50.0	0.0020		10	3		light brown

The inferiority of Russian petrolatums is due to the want of a fuller's earth treatment and to their high oil content. Paraffins of high melting point improve the properties of petrolatum. A. A. BOENTLINGER

ASU-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



22

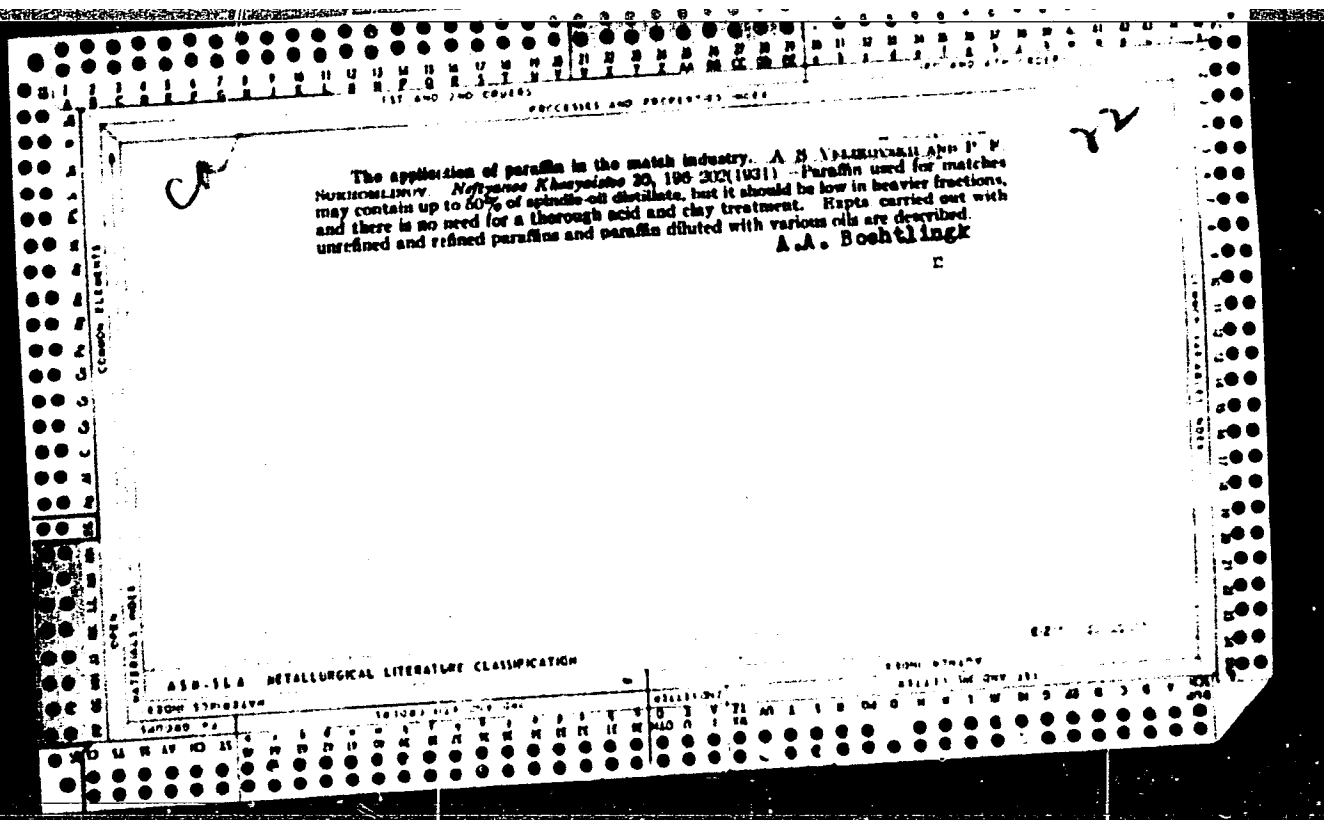
CA

PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES

Comparative investigations of Russian and foreign petroleum products. Low-viscosity oils. G. V. ANDREYEV. *Trans. State Petroleum Research Inst. (Moscow) No. 4, 36-47(1930)*.--Properties of American and Russian spindle oils are compared. Petrolatums. A. S. VALZEVYAN AND B. S. NIKONOVA. *Ibid* 126-67; cf C. A. 34, 1727 A.--The high quality of American petrolatums is due to high m. p., high consistency and high stability. They contain some high melting paraffins, the removal of which does not improve them. The resins in petrolatum do not as a rule cause a finer crystal of the paraffin. Each petrolatum has a most favorable content of paraffin. The best

petrolatum obtained from Grozny oil contains 20% paraffin and that from Surakhani oil 35-40%. The highest content of paraffin is obtained in petrolatum prepd. by cold settling. The most rational way of prepg. petrolatums is by cold settling of the crude oil and not of the distillates. Expts. confirming this theory are described in detail. A. A. BOERTLINGER

ASB-SLA METALURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



117 AND 120 COVERS

PROCESSING AND PREPARATION SHEET

117 AND 120 COVERS

22

The Edlecan method applied in the treatment of lubricating oil distillates of heavy crude oil from Binagadi. A. N. VILKINAR AND I. V. IVNIYAK. *Nefteyanee Khimya* 20, 474 (1961). Machine and cylinder oil distillates obtained from Binagadi crude oil were treated with liquid SO_2 at -10° and the oils obtained were compared with those prep'd. by the usual methods. They have (1) a much lower sp. gr.; (2) lower viscosity at low temps. and about the same viscosity as acid- and alkali-treated oils at high temps.; (3) a higher flash than the distillates; (4) general properties of SO_2 -treated heavy oils from Binagadi crude oil are about the same as those prep'd. from light Salakhanul crude oil; (5) a poor color direct after-treatment which is quite satisfactory after an additional treatment with activated clay, this being due to the interaction of clay with SO_2 ; (6) oils treated according to (5) are low in Conradson carbon; (7) oils treated according to (5) may in some cases be treated with 1-2% of H_2SO_4 . The est. left after the SO_2 and after having been blown with air constitutes a high-grade asphalt which could be used either as such or in admixt. with some low-grade asphalt.

A. A. ROBERTLINIK

ASB-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

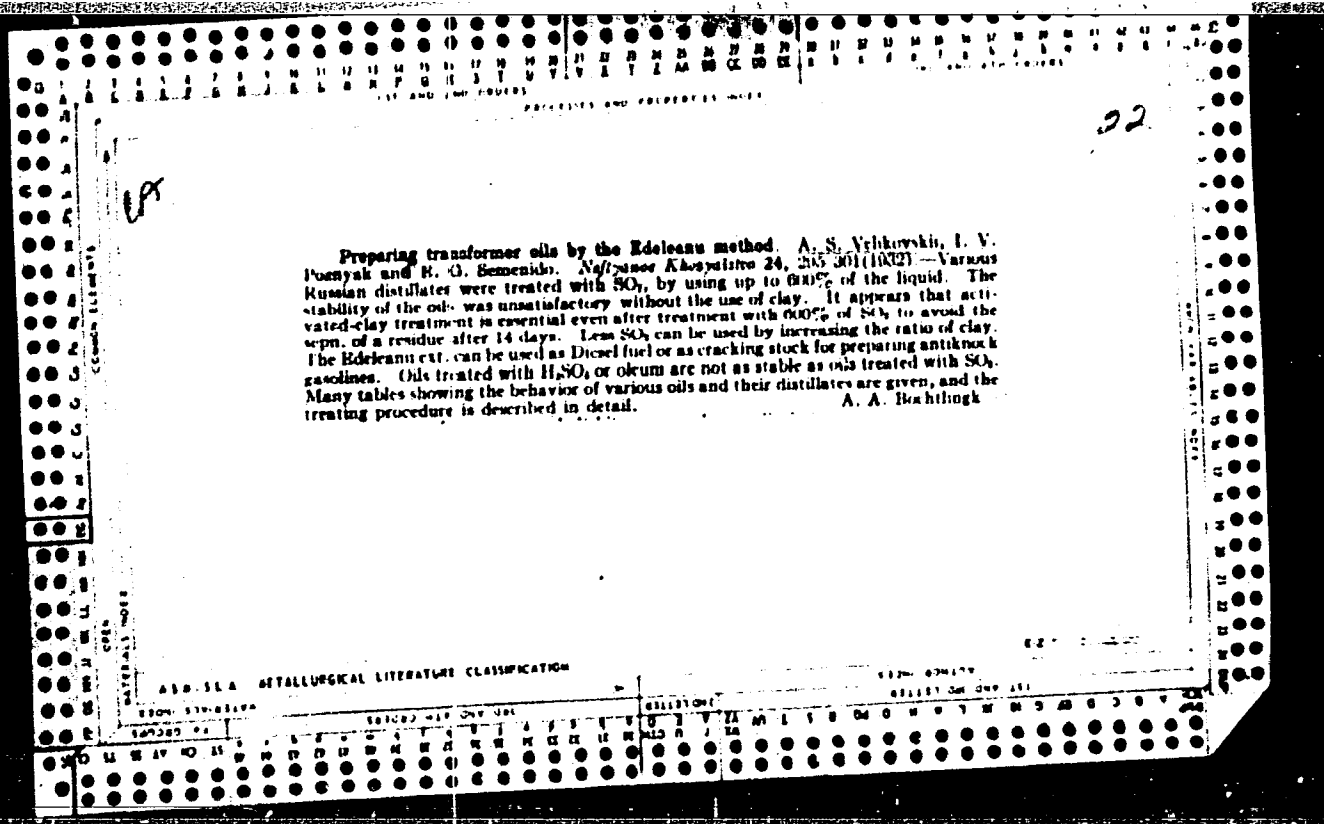
FORM 57-57-10-1

117 AND 120 COVERS

Investigation of Sterlitamak crude oil. A. S. Velikovskii and S. N. Pavlov. *Nefteyanoe Khozaystvo* 26, 231-5 (1932).—Samples of crude oil from wells No. 702 and 703 were characterized as follows: sp. gr. 0.8715-0.892, viscosity E_{20} 2.33-2.43, E_{50} 1.34-1.55, pour point below -20° , exsicc. resins 20.4-28%, asphaltenes 0.10-0.43%, S (bom) 2.50-2.38%, paraffin wax of m. p. 50-50°, 1.41-1.53%, acidity in mg. KOH 0.003-0.190, 0.007-0.014%. The contents of various fractions are: gasoline and naphtha 22.6-15.9, kerosene 14.0-14.5, light gas oil 10.0-10.5 and fuel oil 51.8-58.0%. The fuel oil was broken up into 11.5% heavy gas oil, 55.0% lubricating oil distillates and 33.4% bottoms. The crude oils from these wells are very similar except for the content of light fractions which are absent in well 703. Gasoline and kerosene fractions are high in S and require a special method for its removal. The lubricating oil cuts have a high pour point and are suitable for the production of paraffin wax; they are also a good cracking stock. The bottoms produce good road asphalt.

A A Kuybyshev

A 15-11 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



ca 22

Preparing bright stocks and dewaxing the distillates without centrifuging (according to American literature data). A. S. Velikovskii. *Repts. Lubricating Oil Comm. U. S. S. R.* 9:79-8(1963).—The Sharples and the Weir processes are compared and their advantages and disadvantages are brought out. A. A. Hochling

ADD-55.8 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

1ST AND 2ND COLS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN

MATERIALS INDEX

ca

22

Application of the Edeleanu method in the refining of the lubricating-oil distillates from heavy Binagadi crude oil. A. S. Velikovsky and I. V. Poznyak. *Repts. Lubricating Oil Comm. U. S. S. R.* 3, 84 (1933). - Binagadi machine and cylinder oil distillates have a lower sp. gr. and higher viscosity index (V. I.) when treated with H_2SO_4 than when the usual H_2SO_4 treatment is used. The flash point is also higher than that of the untreated distillates, but the color of the oil after treatment is not up to the standard. This defect can be improved by an addnl. treatment with small amts. of clay. The clay treatment has a beneficial effect on the Conradson C and the S content. The exts. obtained on treating oils by the Edeleanu method (amounting to 20-25%) are characterized by a very high sp. gr., a lower flash point, a higher I No. and a high S content. The ext. from the cylinder stock gives a high-grade asphalt after blowing with air. The ext. from machine oil yields on air blowing 10-15% of an oil of fair color but a very low V. I. Properties of various oils and products obtained in the course of the process are tabulated. A. A. Roehlingk

ASS. S. A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM ABSTRACT

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1980-1989

1990-1999

2000-2009

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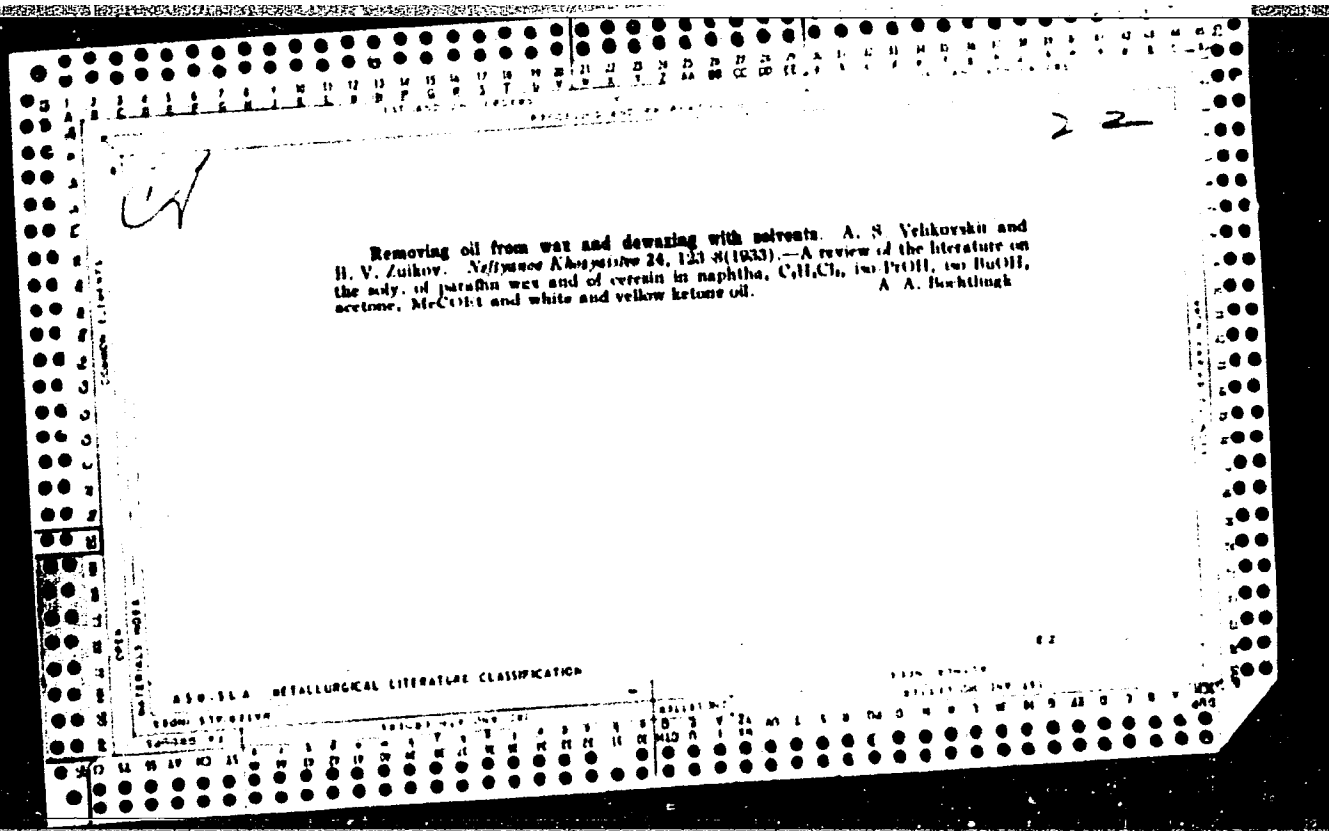
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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES NOTES																			
<p>Refining crude oil as a raw material for the preparation of petroleum products. A. S. Velikovskii. <i>Neft</i> 4, No. 10, 22-4(1933).—The properties of the crude oil and its distillates are given. It yielded on distn.: 14.9% b. below 300° and 33.1-35.6% below 300°. The yields (on the crude) of heavier fractions were: gas oil 12, spindle oil 8, machine oil 8, automobile oil distillate (E₁₀₀ 2.5) 18 and residue 18%. Distn. at atm. and vacuum pressures into gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, gas oil and lubricating oils is recommended. The residue because of its high viscosity can be used as road tar.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">A. A. Bochtlingk</p>																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
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15000 17000 21000										15000 17000 21000									
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PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
CA	<p>Pretreating crude oils with alkali. A. S. Velikorskii and A. V. Drushinina. <i>Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo</i> 25, 48-55 (1963).—The caustic treatment of Baku crude lubricating oil (a mixt. of light Balakhanui-Sabunchi and light Roumanian crude oils) by using a 4% soln. of NaOH and passing it in countercurrent to the crude at 65-70° lowered the acidity from 2.202 mg. KOH to 0.402 mg., the neutralization being effected up to 96.7%. The caustic sludge had a black color, and its org. part had an acid no. of 124. It contained 36.8% of unsaponifiable substances. The stability and the color of the crude oil were improved and emulsions were not formed, while the distillates had a better color and needed smaller amts. of reagents in the final treatment. Because of the removal of naphthenic acids from the crude oil the distn. equipment is not subjected to corrosion. Similar results were obtained with other Baku oils; in some cases the strength of NaOH was changed. All treated oils showed a higher amt. of ash. Heavy crude oils contg. 0.9-1.2% petroleum acids acted less favorably; some of the alkali remained in the oil and quite a high proportion was found in the sludge. Some oils such as the Emha crude oil formed emulsions which were broken by adding 1% of kerosene naphthenic acids. The alkali sludge contained up to 50-60% of oil. The compn. of the org. part sep'd. from the sludge from Bibi-Eilat crude oil contained: asphaltogenic acids 0.23, naphthenic acids 63.62, asphaltenes 0.96, resins 4.07 and "oil" 31.16%. The oil is composed of the lightest and the heaviest crude-oil fractions. A. A. Bochtlingk</p>
<p>ABB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>	

157 AND 158 (1961)

RECEIVED AND FORWARDED TO: 157

27

CA

Russian crude oils as a raw material for the preparation of aviation oils. A. S. Yelkinnik and E. G. Semenkho. *Neftyanoe Khozaystvo* 25, No. 10, 40 83(1983). The Soviet standards for aviation oils differ from the American by a higher flash point (250°), lower pour point (-10°), higher acidity (0.05%) and higher ash content (0.05%). Attempts to select stocks which would make aviation oils that conform to the American standard failed because of the low viscosity at elevated temps., except with Sagia oil. The high pour points of the Soviet oils were improved by adding paraffin. The importance of using distillates instead of bottom oils is emphasized. A. A. R.

450-55.6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RECEIVED AND FORWARDED TO: 158

1ST AND 2ND CODES		PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES		3RD AND 4TH CODES	
<p>Crude oils from non-Caucasian deposits. A. S. Veli- kovskii and S. N. Pavlova. O. N. T. I. Gorno-Geol.- Neflyannoe Isdel., <i>Crude Oils, Bitumens and Gases from Non-Caucasian Deposits</i> 1934, 4-45.—The gasoline- naphtha fractions were obtained from the following crude oils: Novobogatskaya (Emba district) 51, Nefte- dag (Turkmen district) 42.5, Okha (Sakhalin) 11th-12th sand 27, Kim (eastern district) Mid-Asia district 34, Chumov 24, Sterlitamak (well No. 702) 23.8, Ukhla (well on the river Chib'yau) 20, Shorsu (Mid-Asia district) sand "L" 18, Cheken (Turkmen district) 19, Nefte-dag (sands of lower Apsheron and of "red sand") 15-17, Chimion (Turkmen district, sand "M") 16.5, Kim (western part) 15.5, Shorsu (sand "N") 16, Shubar- Kuduk (Emba) 12.8, Sagiz (Emba) 11, Okha (Sakhalin 7th sand), 10, Doman (Emba) 6 and Okha (Sakhalin, 3rd sand) 6%. The amts. distilling below 100° and the chem. compos. are given. A. A. Boetlinak</p>					
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>					
FROM SYNOPTIC		FROM SOURCE		FROM SOURCE	
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COMPONENTS		PROPERTIES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
<p>Investigating Shubar-Kuduk crude oil (Emba). A. S. Velikovsky and E. N. Pavlova. O. N. T. I. Gorn. 1957. <i>Neftegos Indel., Crude Oils, Bitumens and Gases from Non-Concession Deposits</i> 1954, 43-44. — This crude oil is higher in resins, asphaltene, S and paraffin than the usual Emba oils. The lab. distn. yielded gasoline (up to 28.1%) 12.8%, kerosene (28.1-28.8%) 13.7%, gas oil 12.1-13.1%, lubricating-oil distillates 36% and heavy bottoms 14%. The gasoline fraction in distillation properties is intermediate between those of Bakn and of Gruzny, although it is deficient in fractions b, below 100°. The gasoline and the kerosene fractions are comparatively high in N and low in aromatic compds. and high in said. compds. (up to 50%). The lubricating-oil fractions have a good viscosity-temp. index but have a high pour point. The heavy bottoms yielded on blowing with air about 27% (on the crude oil) of a road asphalt of inferior quality. The results of tests are tabulated. A. A. Boehlingk</p>			
<p>ASB-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
FROM STUDIES		FROM SOURCES	
<p>1950-1954</p>		<p>1955-1959</p>	

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 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
 PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES

22

CA

Investigating Tamdoul crude oil. A. N. Vekhar, Shil and S. N. Pavlov. O. N. T. I. *Crude Oil, Bitumen and Gases from Nigerian Indes. Crude Oils, Bitumen and Gases from Nigerian Deposits 1934*, 94-105.—The Tamdoul crude oil has d. 0.8953. Its viscosity 8.04. Holds pour point below -18°, excise resins 15.5, asphaltene none, paraffin 0.74% (m. 51°), S 0.25%, acidity (% SO₂) 0.113%, petroleum acids 0.422% and acid no. 145. Distn. yielded kerosene (up to 280°) 11.8, gas oil 10-14.7, lubricating oil distillates 41-42 and bottoms 29.9%. Gasoline fractions were absent. The kerosene fractions are high in S and have a positive doctor test even after treatment with 0.5% H₂SO₄. This crude oil yields lubricating oils of low sp. gr. and good temperature-viscosity index that compare favorably with the Baku export lubricating oils.

A. A. Boettling

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Investigating Sags crude oil. A. B. Vokhovskii and H. N. Pavlova. O. N. T. I. Gorno-Gol.-Nefyanoe Indst., Crude Oils, Bitumen and Gases from Non-Caucasian Deposits 1934, 106-18.—Sags crude oil has d. 0.8825, ρ_{40}^20 viscosity 1.60, exsolv. resins 1.2%, pour point -15° , asphaltenes none, paraffin (Holds) 1.15% (m. 30°), S 0.10% and acidity 0.018% (in % SO_2). It yielded on distn. gasoline (b. below 200°) 11, kerosene (b. $200-300^\circ$) 23.5, gas oil 14, light spindle oil 30 and heavy bottoms 30.4%. The gasoline is deficient in fractions b. below 100° , while the kerosene distillate is of a high standard even before refining. In the gasoline fraction satd. compounds prevail in the cut b. below 180° , while the kerosene is high in naphthenes. The heavy bottoms have low d., low resin content and a high pour point. The stripped crude oil yields a relatively high amount of light lubricating-oil fractions, while the bottoms are suitable for the prepn. of lubricating oils for aviation motors. The lubricating-oil fractions have the highest temperature-viscosity index of all Soviet crude oils. The heavy bottoms, which constitute 12% of the crude oil, are of a very low sp. gr., which makes them unsuitable for the prepn. of road asphalt. This is the most typical Soviet paraffin-base crude oil. The results of analyses carried out with various fractions are tabulated. A. A. B.

CH

Turkmenian crude oils. A. S. Velitovskii and S. N. Pavlovskii. O. N. T. I. *Gorno-Gol.-Nefyanoe Isd.*, *Pavlovo*. O. N. T. I. *Gorno-Gol.-Nefyanoe Isd.*, *Pavlovo*. O. N. T. I. *Gorno-Gol.-Nefyanoe Isd.*, *Pavlovo*.

Crude Oil, Bitumens and Gases from Non-Caucasian Deposits 1934, 131-2.—A review. Investigation of Petroleum Crude oil (lower part of the Apsheron horizon). Netted crude oil (lower part of the Apsheron horizon). Abel-Ibid. 132-47.—This oil has sp. gr. 0.818-0.881, Abel-Pinsky flash point 17°, pour point below -20°, E_m viscosity 1.76-2.26 (the oil of d. 0.418 had E_m viscosity of 1.11), excise resins 10-33.7, asphaltenes 0.31-0.60, S 0.18-0.36, paraffin (Hilde) 0.20-0.45% (m. 49-54°), acidity 0.108-0.173% (in % SO₂) and naphthenic acids about 0.6%. These oils are low in paraffin. Distn. yielded gasoline 14.9-42.5, kerosene and light gas oil 20.2-16, heavy gasoil and lubricating-oil fractions 42-22 and bottoms 22-15%. The compn. of the gasoline fractions is very close to that of Apsheron crude oils, i. e., this is a good motor fuel. The lubricating-oil fractions have good sp. gr.-viscosity ratios and flash points as well as low pour points. The bottoms are not suitable for the prepn. of road asphalt. These crude oils are high in naphthenic acids. The details of analyses are tabulated.

Investigation of the Netting crude oil from well no. 13 (upper "red" sand layer). Ibid. 147-51.—This oil has a sp. gr. of 0.888, E_m viscosity 8.13, S 1.37-1.55, excise resins 20-25, asphaltene 0.47-0.68, S 0.24-0.26, paraffin (Hilde) 3.6-4.3 (m. 40-51°), acids 0.0034-0.007% (% SO₂), naphthenic acids 0.014, C 2.36-2.84 and ash 0.02-0.04%. A lab. distn. yielded gasoline 17.8, kerosene 18, light gas oil (270-300°) 4, heavy gas oil 3.9, lubricating-oil cuts 27.7 and heavy bottoms 23.8%. The gasolines are deficient in aromatic comds. boiling below 100° and are poor in "aromatic comds." The kerosenes have a good color after treatment and a low d. The stripped crude oil is similar to that from Grossy d. The stripped crude oil is similar to that from Grossy d. The results of the investigation are tabulated.

A. A. Rozhitskiy

ASR-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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Sakha (Sakhalin) crude oil. A. S. Veikovsky and S. N. Pavlova. O. N. T. I. Gorno-Gool.-Neftegos Izdat., Crude Oils, Bitumens and Gases from Non-Caucasian Deposits 1934, 270-94.—Sakhalin crude oil has d. 0.9154-0.9324, E_m viscosity 6.55-13.46, E_m viscosity 2.17-3.03, pour point (after preheating to 80°) -20°, exise resins 33-5%, asphaltenes 1.00-1.39, paraffin (Holde) 0.10-0.94% (m. 49-80°), S 0.31-0.48, acids 0.019-0.064%, Brecken flash point 46-84° and Brecken fire point 86-114°. Sakhalin crude oils have an asphalt base. The oil from the 3rd sand contains practically no paraffin, while that from the 4th sand contains 0.4, and that from the 7th and 8th sands contains 1% wax. The oils from the deeper sands contain more light fractions. The distn. (lab.) of the crude oil from the 3rd sand yielded gasoline 6.7, kerosene 16, light gas oil 6.7, heavy gas oil 7.0, lubricating-oil fractions 39.0 and asphalt 22.5%.

γ₂

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SYNOBIS	FROM SYNOBIS
SYNOBIS #A	SYNOBIS #B
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

ca

Chimlen crude oil (eastern parcel, sand "M," well no. 67). A. S. Vokhovskii and P. S. Hofman. O. N. T. I. *Gorn-Grol.-Nefyanoe Isdal. Crude Oils, Bitumens and Gases from Non-Caucasian Deposits* 1934. 225-19. This crude oil has d. 0.8743, kin viscosity 1.64, pour point below -13°, Abel-Pensky flash point +12.5°, excise resins 24.9, asphaltenes 2.7, Conradson C 4.64, S 0.127, paraffin (Holde) 4.16 (m. 53°), ash 0.008 and acids 0.0000%. A lab. distn. yielded gasoline 16.6, kerosene 12.0, light gas oil 6.8, heavy gas oil 8.0, lubricating oil distillates 31.0 and bottoms 23.6%. In spite of low content of S, the gasoline fractions are high in S and require special processing. They contain 12% aromatic compds. and approx. equal amts. of naphthenes and satd. compds. The gasoline is intermediate in anti-knock value between those from Grozny and from Baku. The kerosene fractions contain about 16.5% of aromatic compds. and a slight excess of paraffin over naphthene hydrocarbons; they make a better motor fuel than those from Grozny. The lubricating oil fractions have high pour points and favorable sp. gr. and flash point and viscosity ratios. The heavy bottoms, which amtd. to 23.25% of the crude oil, did not yield a satisfactory road asphalt. A. A. B.

ASB-55-A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX			
<p>22</p> <p>Strelitamak crude oil. A. S. Yelkowskii and S. N. Pavlova. <i>Nefteyane Kkaryalifo</i> 26, No. 9, 63-9 (1934).— The crude oil has a high content of S, and is characterized by an almost complete absence of petroleum acids. Phys. and chem. data are given. A. A. Bohtlingk</p>			
ASS. S. L. A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
FROM DIVISION		FROM DIVISION	
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SECONDARY USE ONLY		SECONDARY USE ONLY	

6-11

PRINCIPAL AND SUPPORTING DATA

New Emba crude oil. A. S. Vekhovskii, P. S. Holman and A. V. Bogdanova. *Nefyanoe Khozaystvo* 26, No. 7, 56-62 (1934). A. A. Borzhinsk

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1304 510-011A

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Crude oil from Naftalan. A. S. Vekhovskii and L. I. Saranchuk. *Nefteyanoe Khozaystvo* 20, No. 3, 71-6 (1953).
—Naftalan crude oil has the following characteristics:
Dark brown to black, aromatic odor, $d_{4}^{20} = 0.9459$, n_{D}^{20} 1.4700, refractive index 1.07, Hilde point point (after heat treatment) below -20° , Martens-Plesnyak flash 104° , evaporation 45%, Conradson C 4.14% , asphaltene (47%), resins 28%, Carbazolone C 4.14% , asphaltene (47%), paraffin (Hilde with destruction) none, S (Kjeldahl) 0.109% , acidity of the crude oil 8.661 g. KOH, naphthenic acids 3.05%, acid no. of petroleum acids 3.031 and water and dirt 2.1%. It is used externally as a medicine for mange, hirs, scabies and erysipelas, etc. Its kerocene fraction and lubricating oil fractions contain 90.17-98.67% naphthenic hydrocarbons and 3.33-9.83% aromatic hydrocarbons. A. A. Bochtlingk

ASB-35A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

<p>22 The relative oxidizability of various lubricating oil fractions from several crude oils. A. N. Yul'baranov and A. V. Vasil'eva. <i>Neftepromyshlennost</i> 20, No. 11, 12 (1965); <i>Foreign Petroleum Tech.</i> 4, 200 (1965). In 100 200-g. test tubes air at ordinary pressure was passed through oils to be tested at the rate of 200 l. per hr. per 100 g. of the oil. Treated and untreated distillates are not oxidized at 105-150° in the absence of catalyst, except the Grozny gas oil treated with 25% oleum. The oxidizability of oils treated with H₂SO₄ or oleum is sharply increased in the presence of Ca naphthenate as catalyst. All treated and untreated oils are oxidized in the presence of Mn naphthenate. Surakhani and Grozny distillates when treated with H₂SO₄ are affected by air, while those of Embs and Balakhani crude oil remain unchanged. The heavy Balakhani crude oil distillates are not oxidized even after treatment with 25% oleum; this is an indication of their high content in aromatic hydrocarbons. SO₂ treatment promotes the oxidizability of even the most stable distillates. More highly refined oils are oxidized with greater ease and yield low-mol. acids and hydroxy acids. The total yield of acids increases for highly refined Surakhani paraffinic and Embs crude oils with the increase of viscosity, while the yield of hydroxy acids decreases. The oxidizability of oleum-treated oil, judged by the yield of acids and hydroxy acids, can be ranked in the following decreasing order: Grozny gas-oil distillate, distillates of the Surakhani paraffinic and Embs crude oil distillates. Distillates from the heavy Balakhani crude oil were the most resistant. A detailed description of the results is given. Seven references. A. A. Boshilovsk</p>	
<p>23</p>	<p>24</p>

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Oils from non-Cretaceous deposits. A. S. Velikovich and S. N. Pavlova. *Trudy Peres. Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Tekh. Konferentsii po Proizvodstvu i Potrebamuyu Smasch. chnykh Metal* 1986, 9-47; cf. C. A. 29, 27011, 27011A, 27061. A. A. Podgorny

ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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22

Investigation of Kuchegyl petroleum. A. S. Achi
 Miskin, B. N. Pavlova, P. S. Hofman and E. Rudakova
Neftyanoe Khozaystvo 1947, No. 3, 10 to 10471; *Gazov
 Zhurn.* 1947 II, 2100. The petroleum has a d. of 0.840
 and an high viscosity of 1.3 at 50°. The raw oil contains
 10.5% resinous substance, 0.88% paraffin, and the 1.0%
 carbon/carbon test value is 1.44. Upon distn. 21.5%
 distils below 200°, 19.5% at 200-300°, and 0.50% above
 300°. The gasoline has a high octane no. The oil yields
 11% gasoline b. up to 1.44 of octane no. 70.5. The gaso-
 line belongs to the naphthomethane series of Wirobian.
 The mineral oil fractions have a high l. p. but are never-
 theless very sensitive to "Parafflow." Boiling of the
 residue yields 20% gasoline distg. up to 200°.

M. G. Moore

ASAC SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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<p>21</p> <p>Obtaining a high cetene value fuel for high-speed Diesel engines. A. S. Yelikhovskiy, I. L. Khmel'nitskiy and Yu. L. Fish. <i>Trudy Vsesoyuznogo Nauchno-Issledovatskogo Instituta Khimii i Mekhaniki</i> 18, No. 8, 20-25 (1967); <i>Khimiya i Industriya</i> 39, (8). By selective fractionation by means of a solvent such as liquid SO_2 or furfural, fuels with high cetene value (80 and over) and f. p. below 35° can be obtained from such raw materials as solar oil. The chem. compn. of the fuel is improved, its aromatic hydrocarbons content is decreased, its aniline pt. raised and its d. lowered. Liquid SO_2 gives better results as selective solvent than furfural. The increase in cetene value by selective fractionation is not accompanied by extn. of polynaphthenic hydrocarbons.</p> <p>A. Papineau-Couture</p>																									
<p>ASAC-SLA DETAILING LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									

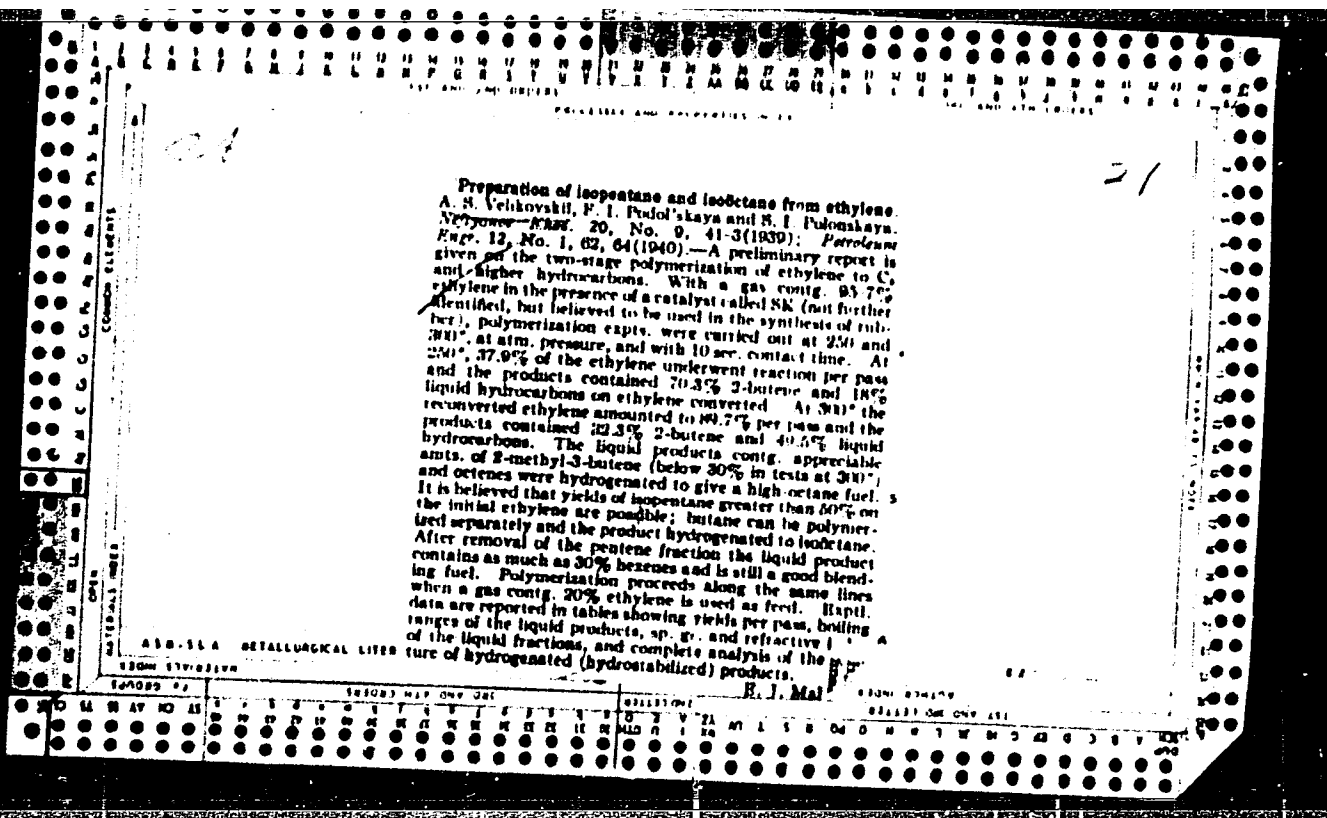
Cracking sulfur-containing crude oils. A. S. Vekhov, skh. D. I. Gid'shteyn and Yu. I. Khmel'nitskiy. ~~Ref. M. 284~~, January 31, 1930. The original raw material is first treated with the usual selective solvents and the raffinate obtained after this treatment is cracked in the usual manner in the presence of such catalysts as $AlCl_3$, etc.

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12

Preparation of kerosene of high octane number and Diesel fuel of high cetane number from Ishimbayev crude oil. A. S. Velikovskii and Yu. L. Khmel'nitskii. *Vestnik VNIIP* 1959, No. 2, 24-5. An ext. having a sp. gr. of 0.8736, initial b. p. of 154°, with fractions b. below 200° 27.8%, up to 270° 80.0%, and end point 204° was obtained by treating with SO₂ a fraction (23%) on the crude oil of Ishimbayev crude oil, b. 100-200° and contg. 30% of aromatic hydrocarbons. The content of aromatics increased to 68% and the octane no. from 26 to 61. The extn. was carried out at 5 to 7° with use of 4 batches of SO₂, 60% by vol. each. Each per cent of aromatics in the Ishimbayev kerosene increases the octane no. by 0.85 unit, and the yield of the above kerosene depends upon the concn. of aromatics in the ext. Up to 1/4 of the original kerosene could be obtained under the above conditions, while about 12% of aromatics remained in the raffinate. Thus the prepn. of a kerosene with an octane no. of 40 will require a 45% content of aromatics, and therefore 63% of it can be used for tractor fuel. The high content of S (3.5%) can be lowered by hydrogenation. Thus, as the result of the extn., a raffinate with a low content of aromatics (13%), is obtained while the cetane no. increases from 50 to 70. The content of S in the raffinate can be brought down to 0.3% in a batch extn. of the ext. The product can be used as Diesel fuel. A. A. Bochtlinck

ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION
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22

Use of phenol for the selective treatment of gasoline.
A. M. Verikovsky and L. F. Lobanskaya. *Neftyanaya
Prom.* 22, No. 6, 80-82(1941); *Chem. Zvest.* 1943, 11,
979. — Results are given for the extn. of aromatic compds.
from the fraction boiling from 80-120° of the paraffinic
petroleum from Orosny by means of phenol plus 10%
water. With an initial aromatic content of 3.5 to 4%, the
residue contained 0.1% and the extn. 11% aromatics. If
the extn. is carried out in two stages, an aromatic content

of 30-40% can be reached. A schematic diagram of the
app. is given. R. W. Ryan

ASB-31.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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<p style="text-align: center;">BC</p> <p style="text-align: right;">B-1-J</p> <p>Viscosity of lubricating emulsions and solutions of soaps in mineral oils. B. A. Vashkovskii (Symp. Visc. Liquids and Gases Acad. Sci. USSR, 1958, No. 110; J. Inst. Petroleum, 1958, No. 502A). — In the case of a colloidal emulsion, e.g., soap in oil, to have fundamental characteristics and viscosity data obtained by using as a guide to behavior. A better guide is obtained by determining the mechanical equiv. of internal friction by means of a rotating viscometer. The data relating to viscosity are comparable with those obtained in a capillary viscometer. The low velocity gradients relative obtained in a rotating viscometer (up to 1000 times) — those obtained mathematically. The mechanical equiv. of internal friction varies directly with the shear rate in oil (variation of η determined with a viscometer in two series in each case). The slope of slope of the curves of viscosity vs. $\dot{\gamma}$ (thickness factor) at the same conditions are lower than in a considerable extent is independent of the shear rate. The conditions when determined in a capillary viscometer. A comparison of an organic oil, although emulsion, yields are satisfactory. Emulsions, particularly soaps and solutions of internal emulsions which have frequent tests and steps; the mechanical equiv. in the case of emulsions is particularly favorable at the present of initial viscosity. Confirmation of this is found by the behavior in tests of emulsion lubricated by emulsions. For emulsions the mechanical equiv. of internal friction is in linear relation to the content of Ca soap and of H_2O. R. B. C.</p>																									
<p>ASB-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>1300 1300 1300</p>																									

VELIKOVSKIY, A. S.

Petroleum in the USSR. Moskvo, Gos. nauch.-tekhn. izd-vo nefti i gornoi sh'roy, 1945. 147 p. (Sovremennaya neftiannaya tekhnika; posobie dlia vysheniya kvalifikatsii inzhenerov neftiannaya tekhnika; posobie dlia povysheniya kvalifikatsii inzhenerov nefti i gornoi promyshlennosti) (50-23440)

TN870.6.R8V4

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CA

Thick lubricants. D. K. Vekhovskii, B. M. Mylnik, M. A. Kol'chugina, and K. V. Pilyushkin. U.S.S.R. 64,356, April 30, 1945. To oil is added a sapon. product of oxidized, highly viscous, high mol. paraffin oil products. At 110°C.

ASB-354 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECTION	SUBSECTION	CLASSIFICATION
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
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Br. Abs.

B1-2, Fuel, Gas, Tar;
Mineral Oils

Formation of sulphur and sulphur compounds in crude oils. E. F. Rudakova and A. S. Vasilkovsky (*Nef. Khim.*, 1947, No. 6, 49-54). H_2S is passed at room temp. through layers of catalysts, e.g., H_3PO_4 , SiO_2 gel, and natural clays, impregnated with characteristic hydrocarbons (paraffins: $n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_{10}$, C_6H_{14} , CH_4 , $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, and lignin fraction of Grozny oil; olefines: polymers of C_2H_4 and C_3H_6 ; aromatics: C_6H_6 and PhMe). S compounds formed were analysed by the method of Faragher *et al.* (cf. B., 1928, 77). H_3PO_4 promotes the interaction of H_2S and olefines to give mercaptans and other S compounds, particularly "residual S". Free S is not formed. Paraffins and aromatics are sulphurized in presence of SiO_2 gel and natural clay, giving mainly residual S. No interaction with H_2S in presence of H_3PO_4 occurs, paraffins giving cryst. S. In absence of hydrocarbons, H_2S when passed through the catalysts yields only traces of free S. H. B.

117 AND 216 COLUMNS		PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX		102 AND 217 COLUMNS	
CA				22	
<p>The adsorption method of producing oils and determining their composition. M. S. Bogulovskaya and A. S. Velikovskii. <i>Neftyanoe Khoz.</i> 25, No. 3, 52-59 (1977). The group compn. of a fraction from naphthene-base crude oil was detd. by passing a sample thrd. with a low-boiling paraffin hydrocarbon into a tall column of silica gel, until completely adsorbed, then adding more of the low-boiling paraffin and collecting successive portions of the ext. wdn. This yielded a series of naphthene and aromatic fractions, in which the aromatic content was detd. by sulfonation and by measuring the sp. dispersion. The resins were extd. from the silica gel with Me Et ketone and finally in a Soxhlet app. with acetone, but not investigated. A distillate of boiling range 404-420° from Naftalan crude oil yielded: fractions Nos. 1-5 (53% of the sample) substantially free from aromatic hydrocarbons and having a sp. gr. of 0.890 to 0.920; No. 6 (7%) contg. 66% aromatic hydrocarbons and having a sp. gr. of 0.920; and Nos. 7-11 (15%) consisting of aromatic hydrocarbons and ranging in sp. gr. from 0.940 to 1.031. Fractions 2 and 4 (170 mol. wt.) contain an av. of 3 naphthene rings compared to 2.0, 2.5, and 3.5 aromatic rings in the 8th, 9th, and 11th fractions of 328, 325, and 320 mol. wt., resp. The biologically beneficial action of Naftalan crude oil is presumably due to polycyclic naphthenes. Subcutaneous injection into white mice gave the following results: (1) aromatic hydrocarbons (d_4^{20} 0.8900 and 1.0286) suppressive inflammation over a period of several days, (2) naphthenes (d_4^{20} 0.9054) no ulceration or suppuration, (3) initial fraction 404-420° suppression, but less pronounced than with the aromatic hydrocarbons. Data on 20 fractions and their properties, obtained in treating with the silica gel a residue from Enba crude oil, are also tabulated. Passage of the naphthene fractions again through silica gel gave a new series of fractions completely free from aromatic hydrocarbons. Both the naphthenes and aromatic hydrocarbons from Enba crude oil have a higher content of aliphatic chains and therefore their thermal stability is much better than that of the corresponding fractions from Naftalan crude oil. The use of this method for making low-pour-point oils (dewaxing) and for refining oils by adsorption with silica gel is suggested. B. C. M.</p>					
<p>ADDITIONAL DETAILING LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>					

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

22

CA

Conditions of the formation of sulfur compounds and sulfur in crude oils. B. F. Rudakova and A. S. Velikovskii. *Nefteyanne Khim.* 23, No. 6, 10-34 (1947). **ABSTRACT:** Study was made to verify the hypothesis that S compds. have been formed in earth strata at substantial depth by the action of H₂S which is oxidized to S. n-Heptane, 2,2,4-trimethylpentane, benzene, toluene, and unsatd. polymers derived from butylenes were treated with H₂S at ordinary temp. in the presence of various catalysts. In every instance, the sulfurized products were analyzed by the Faragher method. With H₂PO₄-kieselgur catalyst, the unsatd. polymers form mercaptans and also more complex S compounds but no elementary S, while the satd. and aromatic hydrocarbons do not react with H₂S to an appreciable extent. With Russian clays and silica gel as catalysts, chiefly complex S compds. are formed. In the sulfurization of satd. hydrocarbons, cryst. S is deposited on the catalyst. It is established that H₂S oxidation to S in substantial amt. occurs only when hydrocarbons are present along with clay. This explains why S often is found together with oil in petroleum deposits. (11 references.)

Bruno C. Metzner

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

800M SYNOBISH

800M 83M/70

800M 83M/70

LA

22

Use of the adsorption method in determining the chemical composition of straight-run gasoline and kerosene. A. S. Velikoyshil, S. N. Pavlova, P. S. Gofman, and Z. V. Orlovskaya. *Nefteprom Khim.* 25, No. 9, 30-9 (1947). The sepn. of artificial binary and ternary mixts. of hydrocarbons and of straight-run gasoline and kerosene into aromatic and nonaromatic hydrocarbons by passage through a column packed with silica gel gives results comparable to those obtained by treatment with H_2SO_4 . With an aromatic content as high as 20%, only 25-28 g. of silica gel is needed to obtain 3-3.5 ml. of filtrate free from aromatic hydrocarbons. After these preliminary expts., columns contg. 1000 g. and 150 g. silica gel were set up for handling a charge of 200 and 50 ml., resp. The procedure used in packing them, feeding the charge and the desorbent liquid (alc. or H_2O), collecting the fractions, and regeneration of the silica gel is described in detail. From a mixt. of 2,2,4-trimethylpentane and toluene, 97.8% of the octane was recovered free from toluene. A gasoline from Stavropol crude oil having an aromatic content of 5.9% was sepd. in the first pass into an aromatic-free fraction, a paraffin-naphthene-aromatic fraction which was passed a second time, and a mixt. of aromatic hydrocarbons and alc. The total recovery of aromatic-free product was 93.2% out of a possible 94.1%. In the nonaromatic fraction, the first portions were richer in paraffins and the final portions richer in naphthenes (n% 1.628 and 1.400, resp.), but the naphthene: paraffin ratio of the total was the same as in the initial fraction.

Bruma V. Metanov

ASB 51.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VELIKOVSKIY, A.S.

USSR
METHOD OF DETERMINING CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF
STRAINED POLYMER AND KEROSENE. (Volkovskiy, A.S.)
(Oil Ind., Moscow). 1947, vol. 25, (9): transl. 1948 in Eng. (1948)
(1948).

VELIKOVSKIY, A. S.

AID P - 1355

Subject : USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 18/30

Authors : Kichkin, G. I and Velikovskiy, A. S.

Title : Influence of natural sulphur compounds on the oxidation of lubricating oils.

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v.32, #12, 60-63, D 1954

Abstract : The discussion concerns the anti-oxidation property of lubricating oils with and without sulphur compounds. The significance of aromatic hydrocarbon predominates over that of the sulphur compounds. The latter only supplement the anti-oxidizing action of aromatic hydrocarbon. 3 Russian references, (1940-1952). Two tables, 2 charts.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

VELIKOVSKIY, A. S.

Subject : USSR/Chemistry AID P - 2745

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 15/22

Authors : Kichkin, G. I. and Velikovskiy, A. S.

Title : Oxidation in a thin layer of naphthenic and aromatic hydrocarbons forming from lubricating oils

Periodical : Neft. khoz., 33, 7, 71-75, J1 1955

Abstract : The oxidizing characteristics of thin layer lubricating oil residues have been tested on K. K. Papok's apparatus and analysed. It has been found that naphthenic and monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons are most vulnerable, whereas bi- and tricyclic aromatic hydrocarbons withstand oxidation much better and therefore can be used as admixtures to naphthenic hydrocarbons to diminish their oxidation characteristics. Tables. Total References: 4, 2 Russian (1946-1952)

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

VELIKOVSKIY, A.S.; KOZLOV, A.L.

Precise measurement of pressure at the mouth of gas wells. Gaz. prom.
no.6:1-5 Je '56. (MLRA 9:12)
(Gas, Natural)

VELIKOVSKIY, A.S.; YUSHKIN, V.V.

Gas condensate reservoirs. Gas, prom. no. 10:1-6 O '56. (MIRA 9:10)
(Gas, Natural)

USSR/Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics, Thermochemistry, B-8
Equilibria, Physical-Chemical Analysis, Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 5, 1957, 14654

Abstract: (paraffins, aromatic, naphthenic) in methane and of
methane in these hydrocarbons up to the critical pres-
sure was carried out.

Card 2/2

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VALIKOVSKIY, A.S.; YUSHKIN, V.V.

Condensate losses in gas-condensate pools. Gaz.prom.no.3:4-6
Ag '57. (NLRA 10-9)
(Condensate oil wells)

VELIKOVSKIY, A.S.; YUSHKIN, V.V.; KHUDYAKOV, O.F.; SAVVINA, Ya.D.; STEPANOVA, G.S.

Methods for studying gas-condensate fields. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.17:11-32
'62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Condensate oil wells)

VELIKOVSKIY, A.S.; STEPANOVA, G.S.

Negative volume of less volatile components in the mixtures of methane
with various hydrocarbons. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.17:232-252 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Methane)

(Hydrocarbons)

VELIKOVSKIY, A.S.; STEPANOVA, G.S.; KHUDYAKOV, O.F.

Conditions causing the penetration of condensates into gas pipeline.
Trudy VNIIGAZ no.17:157-162 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Gas, Natural--Pipelines)

KHUDYAKOV, O.F.; VELIKOVSKIY, A.S.

Using linear models of a layer in the experimental study of gas recovery
in the water-process. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.17:75-98 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Condensate oil wells)

SAVVINA, Ya.D.; VELIKOVSKIY, A.S.

Phase equilibria in triple hydrocarbon systems. Trudy VNIICAZ no.17:
197-202 '62.

(MIRA 15:12)

(Hydrocarbons)

(Chemical equilibrium)

VELIKOVSKIY, A.S.; SAVVINA, Ya.D.

Constant factors in the composition of condensates. Trudy VNIIGAZ
no.17:270-278 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Condensate oil wells)

SAVVINA, Ya.D.; VELIKOVSKIY, A.S.

Effect of the structure of hydrocarbons on their behavior in binary
systems with methane. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.17:163-184 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Hydrocarbons) (Methane)

VELIKOVSKIY, A.S.; POKROVSKIY, K.V.; STEPANOVA, G.S.; RAZAMAT, M.S.

Study of thermodynamic conditions governing the separation of gas
in a gas condensate field. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.17:108-114 '62.
(MIRA 15:12)
(Gas, Natural--Separation)

BEN'YAMINOVICH, O.A.; TABUNSHCHIKOVA, O.K.; VELIKOVSKIY, A.S.

Methods for calculating the process of the low-temperature separation
of natural gas. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.17:115-124 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Gas, Natural—Separation)